

NO. 1. — *Some Reptiles and Batrachians from Australasia.*

By SAMUEL GARMAN.

MANY of these specimens were taken, at various localities, by members of Mr. Alexander Agassiz's Expeditions to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and to the Fiji and Samoan Islands, and a large number were donated by Mr. E. A. C. Olive, who had made Cooktown, Queensland, the point of departure for his collecting excursions. Among them there are certain types that are particularly interesting, since they are closely allied to others, already described, from the southern and the western parts of Australia, and yet are sufficiently distinct to demand descriptions and names, on account of importance in considerations of distribution and derivation. While some of them appear to be new, all of them have close affinities with species more or less widely distributed in the region. In the collection there are thirty-four species, and these pertain to twenty-two genera of fourteen families.

Gymnodactylus pelagicus BOUL.*Heteronota pelagica* GIR.

Individuals taken on the Barrier Reefs, by the members of the expedition, and at Cooktown, by Mr. Olive, agree well with the original description drawn from those taken on the Fiji and Navigator Islands. The rows of tubercles vary in number from sixteen to eighteen; the small scales of the dorsum have three or more keels; and on some the labials number eight upper and six lower.

Gymnodactylus Olivii, sp. nov.

Plate 1, Fig. 1-1d.

Head large, depressed, widest across the space between the ears and the eyes, three-fourths as wide as long, tapering from the postocular region to the snout. Snout nearly one-third longer than the space between the orbits and the ear, blunt. Forehead slightly concave. Ear opening small, subtriangular. Body moderately depressed; limbs moderate; digits depressed at the base, compressed in the distal portion, with broad transverse plates under the basal joint;

tail one-seventh longer than the body; slender, round, tapering regularly. Head scales granular, crown from the eyes backward with numerous minute tubercular scales. Rostral large, wider than high, joined on the upper edge by two nasals and a smaller subquadrangular internasal. Nostril edged by the rostral, nasal, a small scale joining the latter, four or five granules, and the first labial. Labials thirteen; lower labials eleven; mental large, pentagonal, wedged between two large chin shields, which latter meet for a considerable distance behind the angle of the mental. Smaller chin shields decrease in size backward, from the anterior, at the lower edges of the labials. Throat with granules. Back covered with granules, in which there are twenty-four longitudinal series of small tubercular scales, of which those near the thighs and tail are more elongate, and rise in a low blunt point or short depressed keel. Abdominal scales larger, flat, smooth, imbricate, rounded on the free edges, in twenty-eight longitudinal rows. Upper caudal scales similar to those of the hinder portion of the back; scales of the lower surfaces of the tail, flat, smooth, irregular in shape and in width, many of them reaching across the entire lower side.

Light grayish brown with transverse bands of darker, white below. Top of head light, with small streaks and spots of brown; a dark band with darker edges from the end of the snout through the eye above the ear behind the occiput crossing the nape; a similar band across the space between the shoulders, three across the body between the arms and the legs, and one across the space between the hips. Similar bands cross the tail, where they are darker, and the difference in depth of color in edges and median portions disappears. Name in honor of Mr. E. A. C. Olive.

This form differs from *G. pelagicus* in tubercles, chin shields, abdominal scales and markings.

Queensland, near Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Phyllurus cornutus OGI.

P. lichenosus GÜNT.

In Mr. Olive's collection there is a specimen rather smaller than the type and exhibiting some variation from the original description. The transverse bands of brownish on the tail completely encircle that organ, and are quite as distinct on the lower side as on the upper. On the median portion of the ventral surface of the tail the five white interspaces are much wider and whiter than the white blotches on the back of the body. The diameter of the eye is half the length of the snout. The conical tubercles on the keel at the sides of the abdomen readily distinguish this form from *P. platurus*, as also the scallops. The type of *P. cornutus* was about eight and one-fourth inches in length, that of *P. lichenosus* was about five and one-eighth, a present specimen is intermediate between the two, and, as it appears to me, conclusively establishes the identity of these species.

Cedura Mayeri, sp. nov.

Plate 2, Fig. 2-2c.

Form similar to that of *C. marmorata*; depressed, elongate, transversely banded. Head depressed, large, long, subtriangular, pointed in front, widest between the ears and the eyes, concave on the forehead; snout as long as the distance from eye to ear, blunted at the end, one and one-half times the length of the orbit. Ear opening oblique, two-thirds as wide as the eye. Limbs medium, depressed, in large specimens as broad as the apical expansions, narrower in the young. Apical expansions broader than long, with a pair of rounded plates. Four pairs and a number of undivided infradigital plates. Head plates small, flat, smooth, nearly uniform in size, irregularly polygonal in shapes, larger between the eye and the nasal plates. Rostral large, eight sided, about twice as wide as high, with a slight median cleft above. Nostril surrounded by six plates, rostral, first labial and four nasals; upper two nasals large, anterior largest and meeting the opposite nasal behind the rostral. Eleven labials; nine lower labials. Mental subtriangular, truncated and in contact with a heptagonal submental which separates the first pair of lower labials; enlarged submentals in contact with all the lower labials, their sizes decreasing regularly to the small subgulars. Back, sides, and belly covered with small hexagonal to subcircular smooth scales larger than those of the head; scales of the belly larger; caudal scales broader than long, subhexagonal. Femoral pores twenty. Tail long, five sixths as long as the body, slightly depressed, thickened anteriorly, tapering backward to a point, not as wide as the body. A single rounded and flattened tubercular scale at each side of the base of the tail.

Adults are brown to light grayish brown, with a whitish band from the end of the snout below the eye across the ear and around the occiput on the nape, top of head lighter, four narrow transverse bands of light color across the back and six around the tail. The anterior of the bands on the body is above the shoulder, and the posterior is above the vent. The lower surfaces are whitish. On young specimens the brown is nearly black and the transverse bands are whiter and, the sides being brown, are more distinctly separated from the white of the lower surfaces.

This differs from the *C. marmorata* in the separated infralabials, the larger submental scales, the greater number of femoral pores and the longer more slender tail. Named in honor of Dr. A. G. Mayer.

Queensland; Dr. A. G. Mayer and Mr. E. A. C. Olive.

Gehyra oceanica GRAY.*Gecco oceanicus* LESS.

Fijis: Samoa.

Gehyra variegata BOUL.*Hemidactylus variegatus* D. B.

In one case the six pores of the right side are the only ones present, a possible indication of bisexual internal conditions.

Woodworthia, gen. nov.

Geconiform, with rounded tapering tail. Digits strongly dilated, median slightly webbed at their bases, inner and outer free; distal phalanx of inner digit raised, supporting two plates with the claw between as in *Ædura*, basal phalanges with broad undivided transverse lamellæ; distal phalanges of the other four digits compressed, raised, and clawed as in *Hoplodactylus*. Body covered above with uniform granular scales, inferiorly with larger slightly imbricated scales. Pupil vertical.

On the types four digits of each foot resemble those of *Naultinus* or *Hoplodactylus*, while the fifth digit has a distal portion more like that of *Ædura*, being provided with a large pad at each side of the claw below the extremity.

Generic name in honor of Dr. W. McM. Woodworth.

Woodworthia digatata, sp. nov.

Plate 1, Fig. 2-2f.

Outlines resembling those of *Hemidactylus*; with tail moderately long and slender. Head oval, snout narrowed, blunt, little longer than the distance between the eye and the ear; ear opening large, narrow, oblique; eye large, prominent. Body and limbs moderate, feet large. Digits broad, outer and inner on each foot free, others united by a rudimentary web; basal dilatations large, inferiorly with a single series of transverse lamellæ; distal phalanges strong, compressed, raised and clawed on four of the digits; distal phalanx on the fifth digit differing from that of the others in being broad and bearing inferiorly a pair of large plates between which the claw rests, Plate 1, Fig. f. Twelve or thirteen lamellæ under the fourth toe. Snout covered with granules, larger between the rostral and each orbit, becoming largest and plate-like toward the rostral and the labials. Twelve labials; thirteen lower labials. Rostral more than twice as broad as high, cleft at the upper edge. Nostril pierced between the rostral, first labial, and four nasals. Three scales across the snout behind the rostral between the nostrils, median smallest. Two scales behind the mental between the lower labials of the first pair. Two small scales behind each of the first pair of lower labials, and one or two behind each of the second pair. Behind those mentioned the scales gradually decrease in size to the granules. On the back and the limbs the granules are uniform and

very small; on the lower surfaces they are larger and subimbricate; on the tail they are broader and arranged in rings. There is a small tubercular scale behind each thigh at each side of the base of the tail, and a group of larger ones behind the vent. Neither femoral nor preanal pores are discovered on these specimens.

Light reddish brown, with five irregular transverse ashy blotches across the body and about eight across the tail. A light area from the supraorbitals backward, lighter specks, spots, cloudings or mottlings on face, flanks and limbs. On some the ashy blotches are indistinct or absent, and the spaces between them appear as darker edged transverse bands.

"New Zealand; Mr. Edwards."

Lepidodactylus lugubris FITZ.

Platydactylus lugubris D. B.

One specimen from Suva has two tails, a smaller more perfect tail rising on the top of a much larger stump, above the anterior caudal vertebræ, some distance forward of the end, instead of at the extremity, as in the more common reproductions.

Suva and Wailagilala, Fiji Islands, and Upolu, Samoa; Dr. Woodworth.

Delma reticulata, sp. nov.

Plate 2, Fig. 1-1 f.

Body elongate, slender; tail much longer; head long, less than one-eighth of the length from snout to vent, subquadrangular in transsection, pointed, tapering from midway between the eyes and the ears, bluntly rounded at the end of the snout; jaws nearly equal. Snout hardly as long as the space between the orbit and the ear. Earopening oblique, less than half as long as the eye. Rudimentary limbs two-thirds as long as the snout, three-fourths as wide as long, with five scales, 2 + 2 + 1. Rostral scale subtriangular, nearly twice as wide as high; a pair of frontonasals; nostril pierced between the fronto-nasal, the nasal, and the first labial; labials five or six, third elongate, below the orbit and separated from it by a series of small scales, second separated from prefrontal and loreal by two small scales; prefrontals wide, wider than long; frontal large, longer than wide, octagonal; postfrontal not so large as the frontal, heptagonal, in contact with two large supraorbital shields, the outer edges of which rest against three or four smaller supraciliaries; small scales separate the loreal and the postorbitals from the eye; parietals larger than the postfrontal, hexagonal; post parietals small, separated on the median line by two lozenge-shaped cells; mental shield larger than the rostral, with three angles; lower labials four or five, anterior of opposite sides in contact behind

the mental, second largest and meeting a smaller scale on the median line, third long and narrow and in contact with a larger plate at the lower edge. Thirteen or fourteen small gular scales between the chin and the enlarged ventral scutes. Scales smooth, in fourteen rows around the body, and in twenty rows around the middle of the neck. Fifty-two pairs of ventral scutes from gulars to vent; each scute twice the size of the dorsal scales, or larger, less than twice as wide as long. Preanal scales three, outer two larger, middle one triangular acute-angled backward. Scutes below the tail in a single series for a considerable distance, thence smaller and irregularly placed. Tail less than twice as long as head and body.

Back reddish brown, belly whitish, chin and throat white. The white of the throat extends upward in pointed areas on the sides of the head. Top of head with three transverse blotches of black narrowly separated by two streaks of white; broadest band across the space between the ears, a narrower band immediately back of the ears on the nape, and the third across the interorbital space. Snout dark in the upper portion, with an indistinct transverse line of lighter color across the forward end of the frontal. The darker color on the first and second labials encroaches on the lower labials, as also is the case with the black band through the eye. The edges of the scales are little darker, forming reticulations.

Queensland; Mr. Olive.

Diporophora bilineata GRAY.

One specimen of a light reddish brown color, with numerous transverse bands of brownish on the upper side of the tail, and with darker bands of brownish at the sides of the neck and along the flanks.

Queensland.

Chlamydosaurus Kingi GRAY.

On several of the smaller specimens the frill is very short, occupying but two-sevenths of the length from the end of the snout to the end of the frill.

Queensland; Mr. Olive.

Brachylophus fasciatus WAGL.

Iguana fasciata BRONGN.

From Levuka, Ovalau Island, and Suva, Viti Levu, of the Fiji Islands. The specimen from Levuka has five enlarged sharp-edged scales directed down below the proximal joint of the third toe of the hind foot; on the second and the third toes the enlarged scales are smaller and fewer in number, three to four. It has sixteen femoral pores on each side. On an individual from Suva there are six enlarged scales below the third toe, the scales below the first and second

toes are similar but smaller, and there are nineteen femoral pores on each side. A note by the captor remarks: "In life the colors change rapidly from green to green with blue-grey bands," which raises the question whether it is right to state that the male is banded and the female uniform in color. In one case there are fourteen femoral pores on one side and fifteen on the other; in another there are twelve on one side and fourteen on the other.

Lygosoma tenue BOUL.

Tiliqua tenuis GRAY.

Scales in twenty-eight rows around the body.
Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Lygosoma noctua P. D.

Scincus noctua LESS.

Upolu, Samoa; Dr. Woodworth.

Lygosoma fuscum BOUL.

Heteropus fuscus D. B.

The present variety was collected by Mr. Olive near Cooktown. It has a dark band from the snout through the eye to the shoulders, which is white-edged and longer in the young. On some large specimens the line between the eye and shoulder is very black, and is broken by narrow streaks of white into several blotches. In cases there are white specks scattered over the flanks. Commonly the tail is lighter in color than the body and more red; it is thick at the base and tapers somewhat abruptly. Another variety taken at "Cairns" by Dr. A. G. Mayer is dark olive, and has thirty-four rows of scales around the body, instead of thirty-six as in the first form.

Lygosoma æratum, sp. nov.

Lacertiform; the distance from the end of the snout to the arm is one-third of the length from snout to vent. Head moderate, rather pointed at the snout, subquadrangular in transection; snout short, one and one-half times the length of the eye, blunt. Lower eyelid with a large undivided transparent disk, larger than the earopening. Nostril pierced in a single nasal. Frontonasal wider than long, broadly in contact with the rostral, narrowly in contact with the frontal. No supranasal. Frontal in contact with two supraorbitals, shorter than the frontoparietal. Prefrontals not in contact, larger than the interparietal. Interparietal small, subtriangular, edges convex. Parietals forming a suture. A

pair of broad nuchals. A large temporal shield in contact with each parietal. Lower labials six. Anterior submental very broad, with a blunt angle in front, followed by a pair of large shields forming a suture behind it, this pair followed by another pair separated by a small shield, and these again by a third pair separated by three scales. Labials five or six, eye over the third or the fourth, which is much elongated. Supraorbitals four, second largest, first shortest and smallest. Postnasal short, oblique. Loreal comparatively large. Earopening smaller than the eye, elongate, hidden by sharp lobules from the upper side and from the lower. Scales smooth, in twenty-two rows around the body, largest on the back, smallest on the flank. In six or seven of the anterior series the subcaudal scales are small, behind these there is a median series of much broader ones. Limbs moderate, hardly meeting when adpressed; anterior with four digits, posterior with five. Fourth toe with about eighteen subdigital lamellæ. Tail one and three-fifths times the length of head and body.

Light bronzed olive on back and sides, lustrous whitish to light olivaceous below; each scale of back and sides with several darker streaks, resembling keels in effect, spreading into larger blotches on the tail; lighter patches on scales of the sides of the tail. Frecklings or small spots on lips, sides of throat and belly, and below the pelvic region and the tail. Limbs freckled with white.

Near Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

This species is allied to *L. læve* Oudem., 1894: it differs in labials, in number of rows of scales, and in the large eye-disk.

Lygosoma cyanurum BOUL.

Scincus cyanurus LESS.

Taviuni Island, Fiji; Dr. W. McM. Woodworth.

Lygosoma samoense BOUL.

Eumeces samoensis DUM.

An individual taken on Viti Levu, Fiji, by Dr. Mayer may represent a variety of this species, since it possesses but twenty-eight rows of scales around the body, while the species is characterized by thirty or more. Other specimens collected by Dr. Woodworth on Suva have thirty-two rows.

Lygosoma atromaculatum, sp. nov.

Form similar to that of *L. isolepis* Boul. Body elongate, slightly depressed; limbs short, rather weak, not meeting by the length of the arm when adpressed; feet pentadactyl; tail one and one-half times as long as head and body, thick,

round, tapering regularly. Distance from snout to fore-leg contained one and one-half times in the distance from axilla to vent. Snout short, shorter than the space between the eye and the ear. Lower eyelid scaly, transparent. Rostral hexagonal, wider than high, truncate, in contact with the frontonasal. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal. Nasal quadrangular, in contact with the first labial; postnasal in contact with second labial; loreal in contact with second and third labials. Labials seven, fifth and sixth below the eye. Frontal one and one-half times as long as wide, broadly in contact with the frontonasal and with the anterior two pairs of supraoculars; prefrontals small; frontonasal broader than long, octagonal; frontoparietals moderate, little larger than the interparietal; parietals large, meeting behind the interparietal. Three to four pairs of nuchals, twice as wide as the shields behind them. A large shield and a much smaller one at the outer side of each parietal. Four supraorbitals, second widest. Five or six broad shields between the eye and the ear. Seven or eight supraciliaries. Mental shield large, broad, in contact with two labials and a submental. Anterior submental broader than long, in contact with five shields, followed on each side by four broad submentals, the anterior pair of which meet on the median line, the second pair are separated by a single small scale, and the third pair are separated by three scales. Earopening subelliptical, oblique, little smaller than the eye, with several hardly noticeable lobules on the anterior border. Scales smooth, in twenty-four rows around the body, dorsals larger and laterals little smaller than the ventrals; a pair of enlarged preanals. Below the tail the scales are somewhat larger than those on the upper surfaces. Rostral, nasals, first labial and mentals have in most cases the appearance of being thicker than the other head scales or of having retained the slough. Digits weak, slightly compressed; subdigital lamellæ forming a low keel, nineteen under the fourth toe.

Bronzed olive on the back, more or less lightly sprinkled with black spots which become more numerous toward and on the tail and on the limbs. Belly and lower side of tail uniform whitish. Scales of sides and lower surfaces of head and throat with black spots, those of labials and submentals most intense. Entire flanks closely spotted with small black spots; in cases the spots of sides and back become longitudinal streaks. On some individuals the back is more thickly covered with spots which are smaller forward and on the back of the head, and each labial bears a white vertical bar in the middle, the black spots being situated on the sutures and covering a portion of each scale.

Differs from *L. isolepis* Boul. and *L. elegantulum* Pet. & Dor. in the smaller number of scales.

Barrier Reef, Australia; G. B. R. Exp.: Queensland; Mr. Olive.

***Ablepharus heteropus*, sp. nov.**

Head medium; snout short blunt, rounded, slightly projecting. Eye surrounded by granules. Rostral slightly swollen, largely in contact with the frontonasal; frontal moderate, hexagonal, in contact with frontonasal, inter-

parietal, prefrontals, and two anterior supraoculars. Prefrontals about half as large as the frontal, not in contact. Frontoparietal large, much larger than the frontal. Interparietal distinct, small, hardly as large as a prefrontal. Four supraoculars, anterior smallest, second largest. Labials six, fourth long and below the orbit. Parietals broad, in contact behind the interparietal. Two pairs of broad nuchals. Earopening small, nearly hidden by sharp lobules from the upper and the lower edges. Scales smooth, in twenty-four rows around the body, scales of flank smallest. Preanals small. Limbs short, anterior tetradactyl, posterior pentadactyl, not meeting when adpressed. Digits short, outer on the hind foot very short. Tail longer than head and body.

Brownish olive above, lighter toward the belly, with small spots of brown below the hinder part of the abdomen, under the tail, on the limbs, along the lower edges of the flanks, and on the lips and the sides of the throat; belly, throat, and lower surface of tail white.

Near *A. Greyi* Gray, of Western and Southern Australia.
Great Barrier Reef, Queensland; G. B. R. Exp.

Ablepharus eximius GARM.

Cryptoblepharus eximius GIR.

Specimens captured by Dr. Woodworth at Nai Robu, Niue Lagoon, and Moala Island, Fijis, are of a very lustrous dark brown, with black flanks, and dark olive on the lower surfaces; the light streak above the eye is faint and extends but little farther back on the flank than the almost obsolete line below the eye. The mental shield alone of the lower surface is white.

Another locality is represented by a type which agrees with the preceding from the Fijis except in having the light color of the mental shield carried backward to about the middle of the abdomen. It was taken by Dr. Mayer in the neighborhood of Cooktown.

Ablepharus virgatus, sp. nov.

Form and size like those of *A. lineo-ocellatus* D. B. or *A. tenuipleurus* Pet.; tail as long as head and body. Head medium; snout short, blunt, rostral shield not projecting. Eye incompletely surrounded by granules. Rostral largely in contact with frontonasal, which is widely separated from the frontal. Frontal less than half as large as the frontonasal, in contact with the interparietal by a narrow suture. Interparietal three or more times the size of the frontal, fused with frontoparietals. Four supraorbitals, second largest and in contact with frontal and frontoparietal. Four supraciliaries, anterior largest, elongate. A pair of very broad nuchals followed by other pairs, not quite so broad, the widths of which gradually decrease to the neck. Four labials anterior to the subocular. Earopening small, hardly half the size of the pupil,

without lobules. Scales in twenty rows around the body, smooth or with faint indications of keels, broader on back and tail, very broad below the tail. Four enlarged preanal shields. Limbs pentadactyl, hinder reaching three-fifths of the distance to the axilla.

Light yellowish brown, edge of head plates brown, with keel-like marks of brown on the median dorsal rows of scales, with a white band from the supraoculars on each side of the body, distinctly and regularly edged by a band of brown on the back and another through the eye to the base of the tail. Lower parts of flanks and upper portion of limbs and toes mottled with small spots of brown and of white. Entire ventral surface white.

Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Ablepharus heterurus, sp. nov.

A larger species than *A. coimius*, with the head less rounded. Head moderate; snout pointed, rostral not projecting. Eye incompletely surrounded by granules, two to three small scales representing the upper eyelid. Rostral in contact with frontonasal; frontal less than half as large as the latter and widely separated from it, in contact with two supraorbitals. Four supraorbitals, second largest. Frontoparietals and interparietal fused and forming a plate about four times as large as the frontal. Frontal and frontoparietals meeting in a short transverse suture. Four supraciliaries, anterior elongate. Parietals large, meeting behind the interparietal. A pair of very large nuchals, followed by a smaller pair, back of which the width gradually decreases on the neck. No supranasals; a suture from the nostril backward in the nasal. Five labials anterior to the large subocular. Earopening small, without lobules. Scales smooth or feebly keeled, in twenty-four to twenty-six rows around the body, those of belly and flanks subequal, those of the back and tail much larger, those of the median subcaudal row largest. Tail longer than head and body.

Lustrous greenish olive; with a rather indistinct stripe of greenish white on each side of the back, irregularly edged with somewhat fused spots of brown, from supraorbital to tail; back, flanks, limbs, digits, and tail freckled with small spots of brown and of white. Ventral surfaces greenish white to greenish yellow, more green under chin and throat. Mental and rostral white. The distal one-third or two-fifths of the tail is colorless in alcoholic specimens. Probably it was red or yellow in life; the contrast with the darker colors of the anterior part of the tail and the body is very marked.

Apaiang, Gilbert Islands; Andrew Garrett.

Typhlops Wiedii PET.

The colors of *T. Wiedii* are described as "buff above, yellowish inferiorly." The form represented in this collection is brown on the back, with ten longitudinal streaks of light color on the edges of the scales, and is whitish on the

lower surface, except under the tail, where the color is like that of the back. A few spots of brown appear on the chin. From mouth to end of snout, whitish. A streak of light color, parallel with the margin but at a distance from the suture, forms a horse-shoe-shaped mark on the rostral; behind this, at each side, there is a streak on the nasal near the hinder edge, from the labials upward. Tail dark brown above and beneath.

Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Enygrus Bibronii H. J.

Rows of scales around the body, 31; scutes, 213 + 55; labials, 12 above, 14 below.

Levuka, Ovalau Island, Fiji; Mr. Alexander Agassiz.

Dendrophis calligaster GÜNT.

Length, 332 + 153 millim. Rows, 13; scutes, 180, anal divided, plus 134 pairs of subcaudals. Back nearly uniform light brown; edges of scales narrowly bordered with darker; ventral keels in a whitish line; abdomen sprinkled with small spots of black.

Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Platurus colubrinus GIR.

Hydrus colubrinus SCHN.

The expedition brought back a number of specimens from the Fijis. On three of those counted the rows of scales are 23, 24, 23, and the scutes are 233, anals two pairs, plus 40 subcaudals, 234, anals two pairs, plus 36 subcaudals, and 208, anals two pairs, plus 40 subcaudals. The bands of black on four specimens are 31 + 5, 31 + 3, 29 + 5, and 27 + 4.

Pseudelaps diadema JAN.

Calamaria diadema SCHL.

Length 163 + 33 millim. Rows, 15; scutes, 175, anal divided, plus 53 pairs of subcaudals. Brownish red; darker on head and nape, with a transverse yellowish occipital band. Belly yellowish to the upper edge of the second dorsal row. Upper edge of next to outer row and both edges of other dorsal rows, except outer, longitudinally marked with brown, forming zigzag vittæ, of which the median two on the dorsum are confluent.

Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Denisonia vagrans, var. nov.

Body cylindrical; belly rounded; tail nearly one-fifth of the total, slender, tapering. Head scarcely distinct from the neck, angular, flattened on the crown. Scales smooth, dorsals in 17 rows; 161 ventrals; a divided anal; 49 subcaudals, entire. Eye longer than its distance from the end of the snout. Rostral broader than deep, visible from above, in contact with six scales. Internasals broadly in contact with the rostral, little shorter than the prefrontals. Frontal twice as long as broad, one and one-half times as wide as the supraocular, one and one-third times as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals. Nasal entire, elongate, in contact with the single preocular. Prefrontals bent downward on the side of the face. Preocular in contact with the second and the third labials, the nasal, the prefrontal, and the supraocular. Third and fourth labials below the orbit; fifth labial largest, longer than the sixth. Lower of the two postoculars resting in a notch between the fourth and the fifth labials. Temporals, two plus two, upper anterior largest, lower wedged between the fifth and the sixth labials. Lower labials seven, second smallest, fourth largest, anterior three in contact with the first chin shields, first separating the anterior submental from the mental. Posterior submentals longest, separated from the anterior ventral plates by three longitudinal series of three small scales each.

Uniform brownish olive on the back; belly olivaceous, slightly darkened under chin and throat, whiter under the tail. A narrow band of white behind the eye, shorter than the head. A narrow obsolescent streak below the nostril to the angle of the mouth.

Total length, 0.389 m.; tail, 0.071 m.

Dunk Island, off N. E. coast of Queensland; Dr. W. McM. Woodworth.

The Dunk Island snake is so closely allied to *D. signata* Jan. that it may be placed as a variety. The most prominent differences appear in the frontal shields, the sixth labial, and the coloration. *D. signata* has a darker color in the middle of the ventral surface which is not seen in the present type. The absence of this dark color beneath is what might be expected in a locality with more of vegetation as compared with an arid or desert region.

Crocodilus Johnsoni KREFFT.

Cooktown; Mr. Olive.

Rana Dæmeli GARM.*Hylorana Dæmeli* STEIND.

There is no doubt whatever of identity of the present form with that figured and described by Steindachner, but it differs so widely from Lesson's figure and description of *Rana papua* as to afford no warrant for union with that species.

Cooktown ; Mr. Olive.

Limnodynastes dorsalis GÜNT.*Cystignathus dorsalis* GRAY.

Cooktown ; Mr. Olive.

Hyla gracilentata PET.

As represented here the tympanum is distinct, the pollex rather distinct and prominent, and there are no light lines on the sides of the head.

Cooktown ; Mr. Olive.

Hyla cærulea BOUL.*Rana cærulea* WHITE.

Color uniform blue-green above, unspotted ; a line of light color along the tarsus and along the forearm and the hand. Chin white, with a blue-green band extending forward near the lip from the shoulder, not quite reaching the symphysis of the lower jaws. Lower surfaces light, the color separated from the white tarsal and carpal lines by darker.

Port Bowen and Townsville ; Dr. Woodworth.